

"No person shall...be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

~ From 5th Amendment U.S. Constitution

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution extends to States the requirement of following due process when they acquire privately owned property.

The Federal Government retains a deep interest in the acquisition of real property for federally assisted projects to ensure:

- compliance with the Fifth Amendment;
- property is acquired without delaying the project; and
- that Federal tax dollars used to fund public improvement projects are spent in an appropriate fashion

- Development of Project Alternatives
- Hazardous Materials and Contaminants
- Environmental Assessment
- Public Involvement
- Selection of Alignment
- Project design
- Utilities
- Right-of-Way Plans
- Acquisition
- Right-of-Way Certification

Continued

Development of Project Alternatives

From a property acquisition point of view, key elements of the study are the number of people and businesses which will be displaced, the estimated cost to acquire the real property for the project, and the estimated costs to relocate those eligible and/or to move personal property from the right-of-way.

Environmental Assessment

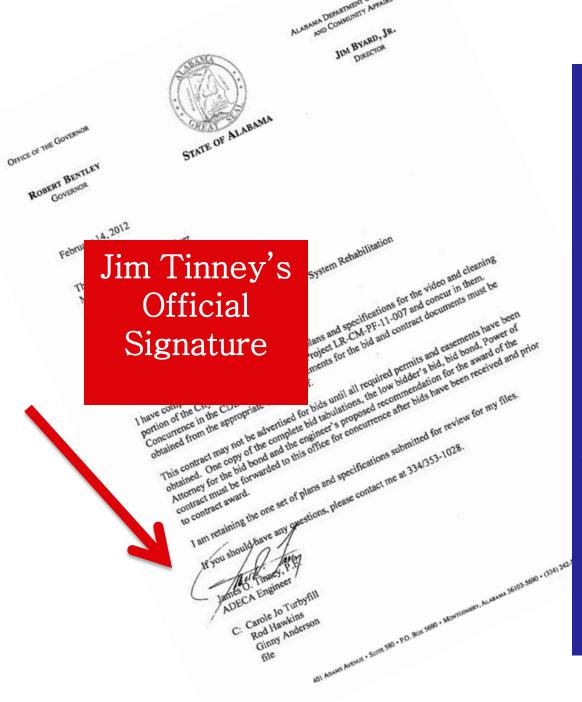
Special consideration of potential impacts to public parks, recreation areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuge and historic sites are required by Federal law and by Federal regulations found at 23 CFR 771.135 (commonly referred to as "Section 4f").

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Project Design

The construction plans, specification, and estimates are developed for use in advertising for and constructing the project. The following two components are critical:

- **✓ Utilities**
- Depending on whether the utility occupies land outside or within the right-of-way will determine whether you have to pay for all or part of the cost of relocating its facilities.
 - ✓ Right-of-Way Plans
- Contains essential data needed for appraisal and negotiation activities
- Provides sufficient information for preparation of legal descriptions of the properties and types of property interests to be acquired.



Policy Letter #12(a), Rev 1

Policy on Allowable Administrative Cost

November 26, 2001

Costs budgeted for work write-ups and inspections for housing rehabilitation projects should be identified as a separate budget line item, and the amount allocated for this activity must continue to be reasonable and necessary. Also, appraisals, surveys, and legal fees associated with acquisition and/or relocation are considered service delivery costs and should be included in the applicable construction line item.

Continued

Acquisition

Once the above steps have been completed, including the environmental analysis and development of the right-of-way plans, the project is ready to enter the acquisition phase.

Right-of-Way Certification

Prior to advertising for construction bids for the project, the acquiring agency must prepare a right-of-way certification.

Continued

- Right-of-Way Certification
- ✓ states that the properties needed for construction of the project have been obtained
- ✓ project area is clear of any utilities and structures
 which must be moved
- ✓ persons or businesses displaced by the project have been relocated
- ✓ must include a statement that the agency has complied with Uniform Relocation Act requirements and that the project is ready for construction

Agency then can advertise for bids to construct the project.

What is the Uniform Act (URA)

The <u>Uniform Relocation Act</u>, passed by Congress in 1970, is a federal law that establishes minimum standards for federally funded programs and projects that require the acquisition of real property or displace persons from their homes, businesses, or farms.

This applies to the acquisition, rehabilitation, or demolition of real property for federally funded projects.

- 49 CFR Part 24 is the government-wide regulation that implements the URA.
- HUD Handbook 1378 provides HUD policy and guidance on implementing the URA and 49 CFR Part 24 for HUD funded programs and projects.

What are the URA's objectives?

- To provide uniform, fair and equitable treatment of persons whose real property is acquired or who are displaced in connection with federally funded projects
- To ensure relocation assistance is provided to displaced persons to lessen the emotional and financial impact of displacement
- To help improve the housing conditions of displaced persons living in substandard housing
- To encourage and expedite acquisition by agreement and without coercion

How do URA requirements impact your project?

Agencies conducting a program or project under the URA must carry out their legal responsibilities to affected property owners and displaced persons. Agencies should plan accordingly to ensure that adequate time, funding and staffing are available to carry out their responsibilities.

Responsibilities of Acquisition:

- Appraise property before negotiations
- Invite the property owner to accompany the appraiser during the property inspection
- Provide the owner with a written offer of just compensation and a summary of what is being acquired
- Pay for property before possession
- Reimburse expenses resulting from the transfer of title such as recording fees, prepaid real estate taxes, or other expenses.

Please note that agency responsibilities for voluntary acquisitions differ.

For Residential Replacements:

CATERPILLAR

- Provide relocation advisory services to displaced tenants and owner occupants
- Provide a minimum 90 days written notice to vacate prior to requiring possession
- Reimburse for moving expenses
- Provide payments for the added cost of renting or purchasing comparable replacement housing

Please note that agency responsibilities for voluntary acquisitions differ.

For Nonresidential Replacements:

(businesses, farms, and nonprofit organizations)

- Provide relocation advisory services
- Provide a minimum 90 days written notice to vacate prior to requiring possession
- Reimburse for moving and reestablishment expenses



Please note that agency responsibilities for voluntary acquisitions differ.

Planning for Acquisition and Relocation

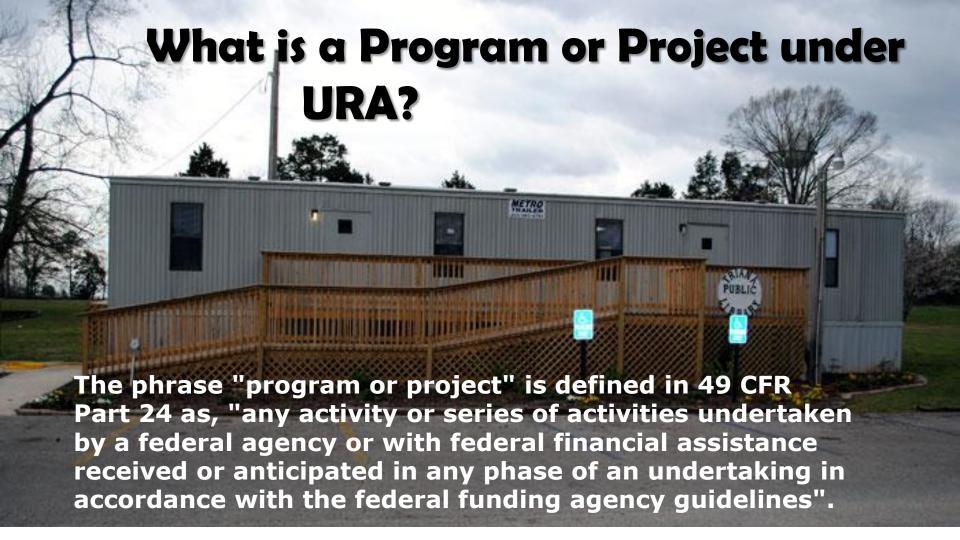
Agencies should plan their projects to ensure adequate time, funding, and staffing is available to carry out their responsibilities under the URA.

Planning can "make" or "break" your project. A well planned project might be completed on time and on schedule, whereas, a poorly planned project can result in delays, funding shortfalls, bad publicity, and even legal action. As a result, all acquisition and relocation activities should begin early in the project planning process.

Planning for Acquisition and Relocation

Section 205 of the URA requires that, "Programs or projects undertaken by a federal agency or with federal financial assistance shall be planned in a manner that:

- Recognizes, at an early stage in the planning of such programs or projects and before the commencement of any actions which will cause displacements, the problems associated with the displacement of individuals, families, businesses, and farm operations, and
- Provides for the resolution of such problems in order to minimize adverse impacts on displaced persons and to expedite program or project advancement and completion.



Where can you go to find more information about this topic?

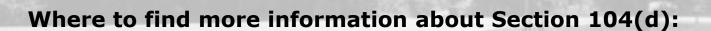
- 49 CFR 24.2(a)(22), and Chapter 1 and Chapter 8 of <u>HUD Handbook 1378</u>
- 49 CFR 24.205 and Chapter 2 of <u>HUD Handbook 1378</u>





Requirements under Section 104(d):

The relocation assistance and payments for eligible persons under Section 104(d) are similar to those required for the URA but there are a number of differences, including the period of time used to calculate a rental assistance payment; also, eligible displaced persons may choose to receive relocation assistance under Section 104(d) or relocation assistance under the URA.



Section 104(d) Regulations: <u>24 CFR Part 42</u> is the regulation that implements Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act.

You should consult <u>24 CFR Part 42</u> and Chapter 7 of <u>HUD Handbook 1378</u> for more guidance.

Additional Information

- Voluntary vs. Involuntary Acquisition
- Involuntary Acquisition
- Who is/ Who is Not Displaced?
- Relocation Notices
- Relocation Advisory Services
- Residential Relocation
- Housing of Last Resort
- Temporary Relocation
- Nonresidential Relocation

You should visit <u>HUD's Real Estate Acquisition and</u>
<u>Relocation Web Site</u> for all your acquisition and relocation needs. There, you will find the following information and much more, including:

- Laws and Regulations
- Policy and Guidance
- Training
- Publications
- HUD Contacts

HUD works closely with the U.S. Department of Transportation - Federal Highway Administration, the designated Federal Lead Agency for the Uniform Act. Additional information concerning the Uniform Act is also available on the FHWA web site.

Code of Alabama Title 18: Eminent Domain

- Section 18-1a-20 Application Of Article
- Section 18-1a-21 Appraisal
- Section 18-1a-22 Offer To Purchase At Full Appraised Value
- Section 18-1a-23 Payment Or Deposit Before Surrender Of Possession
- Section 18-1a-24 Notice To Terminate Occupancy
- Section 18-1a-25 Rental To Former Owner Or Tenant After Property Acquired
- Section 18-1a-26 Coercive Action Forbidden
- Section 18-1a-27 Offer To Acquire Uneconomic Remnant
- Section 18-1a-28 Acquisition Of Improvements To Be Removed Or Adversely Affected
- Section 18-1a-29 Compensation For Tenant-Owned Improvements
- Section 18-1a-30 Expenses Incidental To Transfer Of Title; Interest On Award
- Section 18-1a-31 Waiver Of Failure To Comply With Sections 18-1a-20 Through 18-1a-30
- <u>Section 18-1a-32</u> Condemnation Action Required; Inverse Condemnation
- Section 18-1a-33 Noncompliance With Article Does Not Affect Validity Of Condemnor's Interest; Construction Of Article With Federal Law As To Financial Assistance

More info from CDBG



ABOUT

Divisions

ADECA > Divisions > Community and Economic Development > Community Development Programs > Community Development Block Grant

- Community Development Programs
- Community Development Block Grant
- ▶ Emergency Solutions Grant
- Neighborhood Stabilization Program
- State Small Business Credit Initiative
- ▶ CDBG Disaster Recovery
- Office of Minority Business Enterprise
- ▶ Enterprise Zone Program
- ▶ Community Services Block Grant
- ▶ Recreation and Conservation
- Appalachian Regional
 Commission
- Delta Regional Authority
- ► Connecting Alabama
- ▶ Alabama Advantage

Community Development Block Grant

Since 1982, ADECA has administered the state's Community Development Block Gra U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The program is available to all Non-Entitlement communities that meet applicable thr

ADECA has awarded approximately \$700 million in CDBG money to fund nearly 2,00

All projects must meet one of the National Objectives of the program – projects must people, aid in the prevention or clearance of slum and blight, or meet an urgent need

Click the items below for more details on the CDBG program:

Overview

Application Manual

Current Forms and Sample Documents

Management and Implementation Manual

Davis Bacon Wage Rates

Excluded Parties List

Basically CDBG - Course Training Manual

CDBG Guide to National Objectives and Eligible Activities

Contac

www.Adeca.Alabama.gov

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Chelese.Beck@adeca.alabama.gov

Basically CDBG - Course Training Manual

Type Name

101 TOC - Table of Contents

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